

Have you ever traveled to a place that you always wanted to visit...

What do you remember about your arrival?

Can you think of a reason why you would talk your parents into leaving your “home” and moving to another country?

THE NEW COLOSSUS.*

NOT like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"



Built between 292 and 280 BC, the Colossus of Rhodes was a giant statue of the Greek god Helios, erected in the city of Rhodes. It was constructed to celebrate Rhodes' victory over the ruler of Cyprus. The Colossus was made of bronze and iron and stood over 30 meters (107 ft) high, making it one of the tallest statues of the ancient world. It was the last of the seven wonders to be completed but the first to be destroyed, by an earthquake in 226 BC. The statue snapped at the knees and fell over on to the land.

<http://www.history.com/topics/united-states-immigration-to-1965/videos#arrival-at-ellis-island>

Lithuanians

Chicago Lithuanians played major roles in almost every stage of Lithuania's modern history as they struggled with the contradictions of assimilating into American culture while maintaining their ethnic identity.

Lithuanian immigrants began to come to the United States in significant numbers in the late nineteenth century when their homeland was still a part of the [Russian](#) empire. The majority of the first arrivals could not read or write. Most thought of making some money and then returning home, and therefore displayed little interest in buying land. Instead they sought work in mines and cities. After 1900 they came to Chicago in increasing numbers, settling first in [Bridgeport](#) and then developing the Marquette Park ([Chicago Lawn](#)) area. Many found work in the stockyards. Census figures for this period are unreliable in judging ethnicity, but Lithuanians usually claim that Chicago had about 50,000 of their nationals by 1914, making it the largest urban settlement of Lithuanians in the world.

Lithuanian immigrants in Chicago received fame as residents of [Back of the Yards](#), the setting for Upton Sinclair's muckraking novel [The Jungle](#) (1906), in which Jurgis Rudkus, a goodhearted but naive young man, suffers at the hands of unscrupulous capitalists until he finds salvation in Sinclair's ideal of international socialism. In the years before [World War I](#), many immigrants from other regions studied this work in their English-language reading circles.

The early immigrants were mostly young men, who tended to live together in [boardinghouses](#). Once an immigrant had collected his basic stake, usually about five hundred dollars, he might return home or more likely send for a bride to come live with him in the new land. Many of those who returned home soon decided that they could not settle back into the rural communities there.

